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TURNIPS.

On the comparative merits of various esculent roots—on the seasons for sowing them—on prejudices as to the influence of the moon upon vegetation—on an ingenious contrivance for depositing seeds in drills--on deep ploughing, and the advantage of stirring the soil between growing crops—on the extraordinary success and skill displayed by Mr. Walker, in the management of his farm near Holmesburg.

Philadelphia county, 1826.

JNO. HARE POWEL, ESQ.

Corresp. Secretary of the Pennsyl'a Agricult'l Society.

SIR,—From the remarks I made in a late communication to the society relative to the cultivation, use, &c. of the common turnip; some may suppose I intended to depreciate the value of the ruta baga, or Swedish turnip, not so; for most purposes I believe it to be far superior to the other—it will keep better, and in the spring when succulent food is most wanted by the farmer for his stock, it will be found much sweeter, and as solid as when taken from the ground—it also answers for table use when the other kind has become spungy, bitter and unpalateable—I consider the ruta baga, however, for feeding purposes vastly inferior to the carrot and mangel wurzel, and therefore cannot subscribe to the high encomiums that have been so lavishly bestowed upon them—For the dairy they are less eligible than the white turnips; and they cannot be given to cows, in sufficient quantities to produce great increase of milk, without imparting a feculent smell and taste to the cream and butter. The leaves which are large and exuberant, are totally inadmissible for the dary, as they are infinitely stronger and produce a more unpleasant odour than the bulb: but for dry cattle, sheep and swine, they afford an abundance of food. To bring them to *perfection*, you must cultivate them carefully upon the drill system, and whether they ever arrive to that condition or not, will depend in a great measure on the state of the weather. They require moisture, rich ground, and faithful tillage. Sown broad cast they will not come to any size, unless in a very fertile soil, with frequent hand hoeings, which would be attended with more trouble and expense than in any other way. To those only, who dare deviate from the course of their forefathers, and have courage to follow the drill system, regardless of "the world's dread laugh," I would recommend the cultivation of them, for those who succeed will find themselves amply compensated for their labor. They have the same enemies to contend with the white turnip, and they require to be sown rather earlier; tho' the finest I ever raised, were sown in the wet season of 1824, as late as the 24th July; so that in one respect they have the advantage of the carrots and mangel wurzel, inasmuch as that they may be sown after harvest, and after other crops. I sowed some last year between my carrots, but owing to the excessive drought, few of them vegetated; and those that did were small, though of good quality. Those I have mentioned as having raised in 1824, between the carrots, Mr. George Walker, who resides near Holmesburg, and who came from the great turnip county of Norfolk and from the vicinity of Holkham, assured, me that to take them all in all, they were the largest and finest he had ever seen in England, Scotland, or elsewhere.' Mr. Walker practises the drill system, and has been himself successful in cultivating the ruta baga. This gentleman is an enlightened agriculturist, by profession, and I am persuaded I hazard nothing in saying, that he has done as much, or more, in improving a poor worn out soil, with the aid of less manure, than any other man in the country. This may appear a bold assertion, but in support of my opinion, I appeal to the many intelligent farmers and gentlemen by whom he is surrounded, who knew what his farm was when he purchased it, about 4 years since, and who know what it is now. It exhibits a pleasing spectacle of what may be done by industry, skill and economy, and confirms me in the sentiments I have always entertained, that deep and repeated ploughings, in proper seasons, (notwithstanding all that has been said about the difference of climate,) are the fundamental principles of good farming, here as well as in England.—There they plough deep in order to get rid of moisture; and here we *should* plough deep in order to retain it. This, by many, will be considered a paradox, but it is nevertheless true. I am not philosopher enough to account for all the *causes* in the latter instance, but I have had sufficient practice to convince me of their good *effects*. Mr. Walker ploughs from 10 to 12 inches deep, and by a judicious rotation of crops, he last year raised from 35 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, weighing from 63 to 64 pounds per bushel: whilst some of his neighbors, on much richer ground, did not get more than half the quantity. The last summer, the latest and driest I ever experienced, I had about an acre of carrots, and about the same of mangel wurzel, next to each other in the same field; they grew on a declivity to a southern exposure. They were sown and planted near a public road, and attracted the attention of all who passed by—to some they were objects of curiosity, to others of admiration, and to many of ridicule—so intense was the heat and so great the drought, that I almost despaired of getting any thing like half the crop I had anticipated: having, however, experienced the efficiency of ploughing often in dry weather, between growing plants, I determined my hoe plough should not be idle.—After the mangel wurzel arrived at a certain height, I could not pass the plough between them, by reason of their irregular manner of growing; amongst the carrots, whose roots do not extend above the surface, and therefore present no obstacle, I ploughed every fifteen or twenty days in the driest time, and was thus afforded the best opportunity (but such an one as I hope will not for some time to come occur again,) of showing the beneficial consequences resulting therefrom. The soil between the carrots, even where I had cut the tops off within an inch or two of the crown, and thus as it were leaving the ground bare and exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, was always loose and moist; whereas the soil between the mangel wurzel became, in comparison with the other, parched and hard, and the leaves so dry, that you might have reduced them in an instant to the consistence of impalpable powder, by rubbing them between your hands. The carrot tops continued green, beautiful, and luxuriant throughout the whole of this fiery ordeal. The beginning of September, I began cutting them, and hauled in almost every day a hand cart load or two, containing as much as a man and a boy could well pull, for the horses and hogs, until the 11th of November, when I began to harvest them. By this time the roots from whence the tops were taken in September, had thrown out tops again as large and as fine as those first cut, and I hauled in upwards of 24 cart loads, pressed on, each containing as much as a good horse could draw. I could not have had less than 15 tons of roots and tops to the acre; the tops full grown, will average nearly half the weight of the roots; they are equally valuable for feed; no gramnivorous animal will refuse either, and this is saying more than can, I think, with truth, be said of any other esculent. I had not a carrot in the crop that weighed half as much as I have before had them to weigh; it is therefore probable that if the season had been favorable, I should, have had double the quantity.—I did not perceive that any injury was sustained by the roots from which the tops were taken. It may be thought presumption in me to advise the adoption of a system, which men of talents, science, and much more experience have recommended and urged over and over again to little purpose—but I cannot help expressing my astonishment at the unwillingness manifested by the great majority of husbandmen, to vary in the smallest degree from the beaten track of their ancestors. In almost every branch of the arts, extraordinary exertions are made, and various experiments tried, with a view to improvement, to fame or to fortune, whilst those engaged in the first and most essential of all, in that which gives life and sustenance, and vigor to the whole, fold their arms with apathetic indifference, and, as if the spirit of emulation had become extinct within them, listlessly pursue the unbroken "tenor of their way." My ideas on this subject cannot be better exemplified, than by making the following extract from an eloquent address delivered before the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, at their annual meeting in 1822, by Nicholas Biddle, Esq., who says—

"With all the splendid success of Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, in rendering his land nearly ten times as productive, he used the drill husbandry for sixteen years before any individual followed his example; and even now his improvements are supposed by himself to extend about one mile in a year."

Now, these facts show at once, that such are the unaccountable and inveterate prejudices of farmers, with few exceptions, comparatively speaking, that though they have "demonstration strong as proofs of holy writ" before their eyes, they obstinately and pertinaciously refuse to profit by the opportunity thus presented to them; and because the method bears the character of novelty, advance as an excuse, for not imitating that which would redound so much to their interest, this sapient, and as they suppose unanswerable argument—*that it is book farming, and therefore will come to nothing.* So that according to this sort of rural logic, in order to become a good practical farmer, it is indispensably necessary that you should not read about these matters; or if you do, nothing at least beyond the pages of an almanack, and then chiefly with the view of consulting the phases of the moon and the signs of the zodiack, and by these to be governed with more than heathen superstition in all the operations of ploughing, planting, sowing, gathering, &c. Some time since, in passing through the Philadelphia market, I observed a woman of German extraction with a basket of prodigious fine parsnips; they measured 2½ to 3 feet in length, handsomely tapering from the crown to the end. I asked her, how she managed to raise them so large and fine? for, said I, mine have turned out forked and indifferent this season. May be, said she, you don't sow them in the right sign. Perhaps not, I replied; I have no faith in such things. Ah, but there is something in it for all, said she, and you must sow in the sign of the fish; (thinks-I-to-myself, this is a fish story.) On my return home, however, I thought I would look at my memorandum book to see how far it was from the fish when I committed the seed to the ground; and it actually appeared that I had accidentally sown on the 22d of May, 1824, which was on the second and last day of pisces, the very time prescribed by the credulous old woman to insure success; I therefore attributed my failure to that which I had before supposed to have been the real causes, a deficiency of tillage and a scarcity of manure. Jethro Tull, who has written an ingenious and one of the best treaties on husbandry extant, thinks it not unlikely that hogs were the first tillers or ploughers of the ground, and that rational men, not willing to be excelled by instinctive brutes, invented an instrument something like a plough, to break and divide the soil for the better reception of seed. Now, if he is right in his conjecture, and we continue to progress in the improvement of agriculture at the same rate it has advanced from the beginning, it may reasonably be presumed, that in the course of some dozen centuries hence, the drill system may come into pretty general use. But to return once more to the carrots, in the sowing of which I think I have discovered some improvement. You have seen the tubes I had made, with the intention of obviating the necessity of stooping, and of planting with precision and expedition, seed of various kinds. The carrot seed, however, is so different from all others, and so difficult to sow with any degree of accuracy, that it never entered my mind to use them for that purpose, until the last season. On the 30th April, as I have before mentioned, I had the ground prepared in the manner I have stated to you in a former communication, (See vol. 1, Society's Memoirs.)—The drills on the ridges* were already drawn, but it blew so violent a gale, I found it impossible to keep the greater part of the seed from blowing away as as soon as it had escaped from the hand; fearful of a storm, I was anxious to get in the seed immediately on the fresh ground—but how was it to be done? We could make no progress in the usual way. In this dilemma, and at this moment, it occurred to me to try the tubes. It was a happy thought; for in four hours I had the satisfaction to see the whole acre completed by one man and myself, with each a tube. I had put the seed in soak forty-eight hours before, and after draining the water off through a fine sieve, mixed well with it about an equal quantity of plaster of paris. With this mixture we filled our right hand waiscoat pockets, and taking as much between the two fore-fingers and thumb as could be retained without wasting, we dealt it out into the tubes, which were held over the drill as close to the bottom of it as possible, we walking in the furrow; so that we were enabled to get on at a tolerable smart gift, eight or ten paces, without resorting again to the pockets for a fresh supply: and I found afterwards that they came up more regular than any I had ever sown. Blow high, blow low, I shall never use any other method. The tubes are very simple, and cost from 33 to 40 cents. I use them myself for all seeds sown or planted in drill, and even potates, which I cut into single eyes. All who have seen the tubes highly approve of them.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

*I prefer sowing all long-topped roots on ridges; particularly carrots and parsnips, because they are afforded a deeper tilth, are sown with greater despatch than by line; and, except under a vertical sun, the ground is less exposed to his powerful influence in mid-summer than a flat and regular surface.

For seeds, three fourths of an inch diameter of the tube is large enough. For potatoes, according to the size of the cuttings; mine is about two inches, and 3 feet 6 inches long. I carry the sets in an apron bag before me, tied round the waist; and am thus enabled to plant while standing erect, and am at the same time furnished with a tolerable good substitute for a walking stick. The top of the tube, in the form of a funnel, or hopper, is about 3½ to 4½ inches in diameter, and the bottom 2½ to 3. The former is for the better reception of seed, the latter to prevent the tube from choaking with earth.

Latest from England.

The packet ship William Thompson, Capt. Bowne, arrived at N. York on Tuesday last from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th of July. By this arrival, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received a variety of foreign Journals, including the latest Liverpool, London, Irish, Scotch and Hamburgh newspapers. In addition to the supplies from their regular correspondents, they are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Bowne for a variety of the latest papers, including Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 20th of July, and London papers of the evening of the 18th.

The late Fire in Liverpool.—We did not, we believe, says, the Albion, underrate the value of the property destroyed, when we named £100,000 though we understand, not more than half that sum has been insured, or has, as yet at least, been publicly known to have been insured.—The cotton was 2,500 bags, or a value of 20 to £25,000; the grain about 30,000 measures, or £15,000 value; ships' apparel £10,000.

Hamburgh papers to the 9th July contain intelligence from St. Petersburgh to the 30th of June. The last funeral honors had been paid to the Empress Elizabeth on the 16th, when her remains were deposited in the Church of St. Peter. Count Woronzow and the Marquis of Ribeaupierre had at last quitted the capital to proceed to Akermann and open the conferences to be holden at that place with the Turkish Plenipotentiaries.

An article from Berlin states that the King had gone through Dresden to the bath of Toplitz, and that the Prussian Committee in favor of the Greeks had sent a first subscription of 30,000 dollars, or 7,500*l.* sterling, to Mr. Eyard, the Swiss Philhellene, to be employed as he would think it best for the aid or relief of that heroic people.

In Gore's Advertiser there are seventeen ships for various ports in the United States.

One hundred and thirty three members have been returned to the New Parliament from England and Wales, who were not members of the last Parliament.

The meeting of the new Parliament is prorogued to the 24th of August—(the present month.)

The Liverpool Commercial Chronicle announces the arrival of Mr. Cooper, the American Novelist, on his way to Lyons with his family.

The state of the Commerce and Manufactures of Manchester, is very far from improving, and the movements of the idle operatives, in large bodies, and often in a riotous manner, gives the magistrates, and military patroles enough of employment. Tuesday the 18th, was said to be the worst market day ever known. Every thing was flat, and manufacturers of wealth and rank were retiring from the business.

Letters from Riga, state that in consequence of the excessive dry weather, the new crop of flax can hardly fail of being a short one, as a great deal of the seed has been destroyed. All the crops are rather injured.

The Earl of Chichester is dead—His remains were interred on the 13th July

The family of a person called Gitanos, consisting of eight individuals, has been sent into Spain, escorted by gen-d'armes. The head of this family had been accused of murder and cannibalism, in the department de l'Herault, from some expressions used by one of his young children. It appears that the charge could not be substantiated and no proof could be found of this double crime.

The Courier of the 18th ult. states that Mr. Price, the American Manager, has become the Lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, having taken the contract off the hands of Mr. Bish, in consideration of receiving from the latter his deposit of 2,000*l.* The Committee signified, through Mr. Calcraft, their assent to this arrangement on Saturday evening. Mr. Price leaves London in a few days, for the United States, and will be back by the middle of October, to superintend the opening of Drury Lane. We wish him success; but he must remember, he has to administer to a public taste somewhat more refined than that of the United States. [Bah!]

A certain farmer and his dame, possessed of more wealth than wit, placed their two daughters in a seminary established for *finishing* the education of young ladies. After a considerable time had elapsed, the farmer's spouse waited on the mistress of the school to hear her report, which proved to be tolerably satisfactory, excepting as regarded their progress in the musical department, in which the pains of the instructress bestowed on the pupils proved entirely fruitless. The governess honestly dissuaded the good dame from a perseverance in that branch of education, and candidly told her, that the young lady had no *capacity* for it. This friendly advice, however, failed in its intended effect: for the sagacious advocate for a good *heddication*, bridling herself up and placing her arms a kimbo, replied with great vehemence, "Madam, don't tell me about *capacity*, when I *doesn't* spare expense; and I *desires* you will *git* her one *immediately*."

Blanks for sale at this office.

A correspondence between Commodore J. D. Elliott and Admiral Lobo of the Brazilian Navy, concerning his farcical blockade of the river La Plata, and a line of coast extending 30 degrees to the east of it, by a small poorly equipped force, was carried on between the 3d. of April, and 4th, of May last, in which Com. E. maintains in a series of spirited and forcible arguments, the nullity of a blockade where an efficient force is not placed before *each interdicted port*; and the principle, that under any other circumstances the United States will not recognise or be governed by a proclaimed blockade.

The point that ships of war belonging to neutral powers shall not be considered as subject to a blockade, is also strongly urged, and European precedents are not admitted as binding upon the nations of the western hemisphere, and especially since the present is a principle established by the United States, at the expense of a long and bloody war. It must be gratifying to every American to observe the ability, and we may add, the learning with which Captain Elliott meets his antagonist, promptly encountering him upon his own grounds, and successfully replying to his arguments. The allegation of Lobo, that an American schooner had, in violation of good faith, cleared in Montevideo for a voyage round Cape-Horn, and then run into Buenos Ayres, whence she now sails as a vessel of war, an act of course not authorised by our government, is more than cancelled by the facts stated in the letter of Com. E. of the capturing and plundering, and beating the officers and crews of several U. S. vessels, and to the remark of Com. E. upon mentioning these cases separately, that "these points are presented for your explanation."—Admiral Lobo does not find it conveniant to reply. This may be considered as one of the subjects anticipated, which induced the call of the Congress at Panama, and it is most peculiarly incumbent upon the governments of North and South America, that those general and international principles, which must be so often appealed to, in their intercourse with each other, should be established upon a firmer basis than the interested construction of opposing parties.

The subjoined extract from the log-book of the Cyane, sets forth, in a bold manner, the energetic support and decided resistance which would have resulted from an opposition to the lawful determination of her commander, and contrasts strongly with the pompous and shuffling conduct of the Brazilian Admiral.—[*N. Y. Times.*

Extract from the Log-book of the United States' ship Cyane, April 3d. 1826.

"At 8 A. M. moderate pleasant weather; at 9 discovered the vessels at anchor a head, to be the Brazilian blockading squadron. About 10 miles E. S. E. of the S. E. end of the Ortiz bank, at 9. 30. observed five vessels of war under weigh, standing towards us; at 10 made them to be one frigate, one corvette and three brigs; prepared for battle and showed our colours—at 11 shortened sail to the top-sails, and hauled up for the Brazilian squadron under weigh—at 11. 30. the frigate was on the lee beam, at about 150 yards distance—two brigs, on the lee bow, the other a little on the weather quarter, and the corvette astern and to leeward—at 11. 40. hailed the frigate and asked her name, answered H. Imperial Majesty's frigate Maria de Gloria. The name of our ship was then asked, and given, succeeded by a demand that a boat should be sent—this demand was peremptorily refused by Captain Elliott, adding that a boat should never be sent from his ship, although one would be received—observed the guns of the frigate trained and tompkins out—kept larboard guns on the main deck manned for the frigate and her consorts on the lee bow, and manned the starboard quarterdeck guns for the brig on the weather quarter; observed the brig on weather quarter shortly after drop astern—at 11. 45. received a boat from the frigate and brig, with two officers, who were introduced to Captain Elliott, in his cabin, by whom he was informed that the port of Buenos Ayres was blockaded, and he could not be permitted to proceed—to which he replied, that if even he were to admit ther right to proclaim the blockade of an extent of coast against a civil marine, he could not against neutral vessels of war—that both English and French vessels of war, were in the habit of proceeding almost daily to and from Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, as instanced, both in the British and French corvettes Chasseur and Faun—that he would allow him 30 minutes to deliberate on his future actions, and at the expiration of that time he would proceed, prepared to resist all consequences—that the flag he wore, carried under it the sovereignty of the soil it represented—that violated, the soil became invaded—and that he should defend his ship to the last moment.

Captain Elliott further observed to the officer, that he had a communication for Admiral Lobo, which was requested Captain Elliott declined giving it to the officers, until he returned from his frigate and discovered her true character; at 12. the Brazilian boats left the ship. During all this time the weatherly position of the ship was maintained, and every other precaution taken to resist with effect an attack from the squadron which appeared to be meditated; 12. 20. hailed the frigate, to know if they had any further communication to make, they answered by asking if Captain Elliott would send the Admiral's letters and papers; yes, was the reply, if you will send a boat; at 12. 45. a boat came alongside for the letters and papers for the Admiral, with the compliments of the commanding officer, to Captain Elliott, tendering every civility, and offering any supplies he might be in want of, with his best wishes for a speedy and pleasant passage to Buenos Ayres; Captain Elliott returned his compliments & thanks, adding that his ship was abundantly supplied with every necessary, and that all he wanted was a free and generous intercourse with nations, concluding with an offer to be the bearer of any communication the commanding officer, or any other in the squadron, might have to make with Buenos Ayres: at 1 00. the Brazilian boat departed; bore up, passed within hail of the Brazilian squadron along the line—made all sail for Buenos Ayres.

Geology of the State.—The first glance is sufficient to convince the spectator, that the business of searching for Gold is conducted under numerous disadvantages, without the least regard to system, and with very little aid from mechanical contrivances. The process is as follows: During the dry season, when the greater part of the level above described is left bare, and the creek shrinks to a small rivulet, the workman selects a spot at random, and commences digging with his spade and mattock. At first he penetrates through three or four feet of dark colored mud, full of stones in angular fragments. At this depth, he meets with that peculiar stratum of gravel and tenacious blue earth, which he recognizes as the matrix of the Gold. If the mud be very dense and tenacious, he accounts it a good sign; and if stains or streaks of yellow occasionally appear on the blue mud, it is accounted a favorable symptom. Sometimes he penetrates through a stratum of the metal called the Maganese—a black shelly substance which the workmen call "Cinders." This he regards also as a favorable omen. Having arrived at the proper stratum, which is only a few inches thick, he removes it with a spade into the *cradle*. This is a semi-cylinder, laid on its side, (like a barrel bisected longitudinally and laid flat-wise,) and made to rock on two parallel poles of wood. The cradle being half filled with the auriferous earth, water is ladled in so nearly as to fill the vessel. The cradle is then set to rocking, the gravel being occasionally stirred with an iron rake, until the coarser stones are entirely freed from the blue mud—a part of tho process which is the more difficult on account of the dense adhesive quality of the mud itself. By rocking the cradle rapidly, the water is thrown overboard, loaded with as much mud as it is capable of suspending. The coarser stones are then picked out by hand, more water is added, and the process is repeated. On pouring out the water, by turning the cradle on one side, a layer of coarse gravel appears on the surface, which is scraped off by the hand. At the close of each process, a similar layer of coarse gravel appears on the top, which becomes more and more comminuted, until it graduates into fine sand, covering the bottom of the cradle. At length this residuum is transferred to an iron dish, (a frying pan without its handle,) which is immersed horizontally in a pool of water, and subjected to a rotary motion. All the remaining earthy matter goes overboard, and nothing remains but a fine sand, chiefly ferruginous, and the particles of Gold for which the whole labor has been performed. These are sometimes no larger than a pin's head, although the grains vary in size, from mere dust to one or two pennyweights. Larger pieces are usually picked out by the hand at a previous stage of the process.

Large pieces of gold are found in this region, although their occurrence is somewhat rare. Pieces of 400, 500 or 600 pennyweights are met with, and one mass was found that weighed 28 pounds. This was dug up by a negro at Reed's Mine, within a few inches of the surface. Its value was towards $8000. Various marvellous stories are told respecting this rich mass; as that it had been seen by Gold Hunters at night, reflecting so brilliant a light when they drew near to it with torches, as to terrify them and deter them from further examination.—But all stories of this kind, I was assured by Mr. Reed, the old proprietor were mere fables. No unusual circumstances attended the discovery of this mass. It is a pity that so fine a piece should not have been reserved for a specimen. It would probably have brought more than its intrinsic worth, and might have adorned the collections of royalty. But it was melted down and cast into bars soon after it was found. Another mass weighing 600 pennyweights, was found on the surface of a ploughed field in the vicinity of the Yadkin; and by recent statements in the newspapers, I learn, that since my visit, a piece has been found at Parker's Mine, that weighed four pounds and eleven ounces. The largest piece hitherto found in Europe, weighed 22 ounces; this was met with at the mines at Wicklow, in Ireland. It is said, that a piece of gold was found in Peru, in the year 1730, of the wt. of 45 pounds. A traveller in Paraguay reports, that when a projecting part of one of the highest mountains in that country fell down about 30 years ago, pieces of Gold weighing from two to fifty lbs. each, were found in it. Reports have lately been circulated in the newspapers, of still larger pieces having been found in a small island near Tortola, in the West Indies; but I have no well authenticated account of any mass of Gold having been found that weighed more than fifty pounds, and the above statements show that the discovery of a mass of more than a few ounces in weight, is a rare occurrence in any country.

Parker's Mine is situated four miles South of the Yadkin, in Montgomery.—The soil is snuff-colored and ferruginous, and is richly impregnated with Gold.—The principal excavations have been made on the banks of a small rivulet that runs north into the Yadkin, where the auriferous stratum occurs at a depth varying from three to six feet. Recently the earth for washing has been transported to this stream from a cultivated field, 50 or 60 feet above it. The circumstances remarked at this place, are so similar to those of Reed's Mine, already rehearsed, as not to require a more particular recital.

The Gold Mines are rented at various rates, the proprietor receiving from one fourth to one third, according to the reputation of the Mine. Parker's Mine rents as high as one half. The Gold obtained at these mines is of almost unequalled purity, being 23 carats fine; that is 23 parts, out of 24 are pure Gold.—The remainder is Silver and Copper. It is usually, when found kept in goose quills and exchanged by weight, constituting a part of the currency of the Country. Almost every man in the immediate vicinity of the Mines, has a quill of it in his pocket, and a pair of money scales, and the commodities of trade are paid for by *weighing out the price*, as in the days of the Patriarchs. I saw a bottle of whiskey paid for by weighing out 3¼ grains of Gold.

The Gold is usually met with in lumps and grains which graduate finally into mere spangles and dust. Under a microscope, these comminuted particles exhibit the same figure as the larger masses, which present a smooth, worn, flattened figure, rounded on the edges, and indented with numerous cavities. As they have some resemblance to volcanic matter and cinders, the opinion generally prevails among the inhabitants, that they have undergone fusion. I am inclined, however, to ascribe these appearances to the effects of external attrition and pressure, such as would necessarily result from the agitation of so soft a substance as pure Gold amongst the hard flinty substances with which it is associated.—These also bear marks of friction in their rounded edges and worn surfaces, and the particles of sand which they have *driven into* the Gold, are still occasionally to be seen adhering to the lumps.—That these are forced in by external pressure, and not enveloped by the mass while in a state of fusion, is evident from the fact that, so far at least as I have observed, the grains of sand are never found completely *enclosed* in a mass, but only *imbedded in its surface*. Tho' I do not propose to enter in this Report into Geological Speculations, yet it may not be improper to remark, that this auriferous stratum, & similar strata which exist in various parts of the world, are believed by Geologists to have been a deposit from water after having been broken up & agitated by strong currents; in short, to be standing monuments of the Deluge.

The Oration, at Baltimore, on the day of commemoration of the deaths of ADAMS and JEFFERSON, was, it will be remembered, delivered by Gen SAMUEL SMITH, a veteran of the Revolution, whose name is associated with some of its most brilliant incidents, and who has since rendered important civil services to his country, in the capacity of Senator and Representative in Congress, which situations he has filled for nearly 30 years. From such an individual, the following, which were the closing passages of his Address, come with peculiar force and propriety:

"Only a term of three such lives as my own, and these States were a wilderness, inhabited by savage beasts, and still more savage men. Now! inhabited by ten millions of freemen, from Maine to the Sabine, and from the St. Lawrence to the Missouri—studded with flourishing cities, towns, and villages—covering the seas with their commerce, and showing to the world that man is capable of self government.

"A few more years, & all those of the Revolution will have descended to the silent grave. On my left you see my venerable brother in arms, the hero of the Cowpens, and a few of those who, fifty years ago, fronted every danger, breasted the bayonet, and faced the cannon's mouth—their heads now whitened with age! In the course of nature, it will ere long be my fate to close this mortal career. I am far advanced in life—and this may be the last time I shall ever address you. Let me, then, my countrymen, implore you to imitate the bright example held out to your view, in the long and well spent lives of Jefferson and Adams. Like them, keep at all times the brilliant star of liberty steadily in view. Like them, love your country, and be ever ready to make any sacrifice for her welfare. Cherish the Constitution. It is the ark which will bear you thro' every adversity. Be moderate in your partialities for men. But let there be no limits to your zeal for those hallowed principles bequeathed to you by those illustrious men who marshalled you to freedom.

"May God of his infinite mercy protect you, and your descendants, in the enjoyment of that liberty which has been handed down to you by your ancestors."—[*Nat. Int.*

We understand, that upon the applicathon of his Excellency Governor Burton to the President of the United States, Col. Tuttle, of the Crops of Engineers, now upon duty near Wilmington, has, by order of the President, been placed at the disposal of our Board of Internal Improvements, for the survey of Cape Fear River. This augurs well to our navigation, and is honorable to the Governor's anxiety to promote the interests of the State, and to the President's disposition to aid our views.—[*Fayetteville Journal.*

Monument to Mr. Jefferson.—The undertakers and builders at the University of Virginia have come to a resolution which does them honor. Having learned that the executor of Mr. Jefferson "was making preparations for the erection over the mortal remains of this illustrious patriot of the simple and appropriate monument recommended by himself," and under the impression that this circumstance offered to them "the enviable opportunity of giving indulgences to those feelings of admiration and affection with which the character of this wise and good man inspired ALL whose good fortune it was to come within the wide sphere which his benevolence and usefulness pervaded"—they had a meeting at which they expressed their "earnest wish to be allowed to take upon themselves the erection of the proposed monument"—and they made the necessary arrangements for carrying this desire into effect.

From Guatemala.—We are glad of the opportunity of laying before our readers the Address from our worthy Representative at the Republic of GUATEMALA to the President of that Republic, with the reply of the latter.

From private letters from Americans in that country, we learn that Col. WILLIAMS was very warmly and kindly welcomed there. Among the topics of his Address it will be observed is an allusion to the proposed Canal to unite the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and open a free and direct course from the one to the other. Subsequent to this Address, our readers will take an interest in learning, the Government has granted a charter to an American Company to cut that Canal, a copy of which has been received in this country, though not in this city. It is a subject of no little gratification, that, owing to the presence of our Minister at Guatemala, the Charter was obtained by the Agent sent out from New-York for the purpose, though strongly competed for by the Agent of a British Company, who offered a large bonus for it.

The terms of this Charter, with other particulars, we hope soon to be able to lay before our readers.

[*Nat. Int.*

A letter from a warm personal friend of Commodore Porter to Mr. Niles, says, "Do not be surprised that Com. Porter, whose aspiring mind caused him in a moment of excitement, to infringe the barriers of discipline in his own country, should, at the head of the allied navies of Mexico and Colombia, become the terror of the Spanish Coast. If I err not, it is his destiny to exact from the mother country, by the brilliancy of his achievements, an acknowledgement of the independence of the Southern Republics."

We learn from Capt. Toscan, (says the Norfolk Beacon,) that advices reached Liverpool, the evening previous to his sailing (21st July) that 18 sail of British Merchantmen, bound to Alexandria, (Egypt) had been captured by the Greeks and condemned.

The expenses of elections for members of Parliament, fall, in many cases very heavily on the candidate—Mr. Bennett withdrew from the canvass in the county of York, because he was not willing to adventure more than 40,000 pounds sterling in the contest, and at least 80,000 pounds would have been necessary to carry him through.—All the votes are given in at the county-town, and the expense of carrying the voters there from all parts of the county, is of itself enormous.

[*Phil. Gazette.*

It is with the most poignant feelings of regret that we announce the death of Maj. *Sanders Donoho*, a native of Caswell county, in this state, who was cruelly murdered at Pensacola, on the night of the 7th ult. by a Sergeant who shot him thro, the body with a musket. The cause (the wretch alleges) was the Major's having turned him off drill during the afternoon for being intoxicated. He lived an hour and a half perfectly conscious of his situation. The Surgeons told him the wound was mortal, and that it was impossible for him to survive a couple of hours. He then made a disposition of his effects, and expired without a groan. He was buried with funeral honors, in which the Navy Officers of the station and nearly all the citizens of Pensacola united. Thus, in the prime of life, by the hands of a drunken assassin, has our county been deprived of the services of a most meritorious officer—[*Ral. Reg.*

HAYTI.—The payment of the sums due France, for the acknowledgement of Haytian Independence, causes considerable difficulty to President BOYER.—An attempt was made a short time since to obtain something from the mines, and great expectations formed that the result would relieve the government from the necessity of resorting to taxation but, after exploring them, no traces of either gold or silver could be discovered, and the project was abandoned. Immediate recourse must now be had to direct taxation, for which the people are by no means prepared, and in many instances they are ready to dispute the power of the government to compel its payment. The result of this disagreement between the parties, it is feared will be rebellion or revolution, either of which is much to be deprecated in the present situation of the Island.

The British Consul General it is expected, will shortly return to his Country, as he is unable to do any thing in furtherance of the views of the government with the President of Hayti, and the circumstance of his having been *gazetted* as a colored man did him much injury in the estimation of the Haytiens, altogether it was thought to be a master stroke of policy. Englishmen, who seem to have forgotten the fact that the people of the Island are as tenacious about colour as those of any part of the world.

Respecting the unpleasant situation in which the president of the Republic finds himself placed, our correspondent writes to this effect.

"We have a report that the President is either going to resign by request, or from the embarrassed situation of the country, rendering his post no longer tenable. Other causes than his mal-administration have conduced to bring about the distresses under which the people labor, and which were out of his power to guard against, had he been wiser than what he is—still these people "do not look into the hidden mysteries of things," and are apt to condemn where they should approve."—[*Balt. Gaz.*

The resignation of Com. PORTER has been received and accepted.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Aug 26, 1826.

New Steam-Boat and Transportation line.---A new steam-boat called the *Philadelphia*, has commenced running in conjunction with the steam boat *Norfolk* and a line of stages between Philadelphia and Norfolk. The *Philadelphia* is to leave the latter place every Sunday and Wednesday evenings, for Seaford. The passengers will be conveyed thence over land 45 miles to Dona, where they will take passage in the steam-boat *Norfolk*, and arrive at Philadelphia in about 30 hours. The terms of passage are $12, exclusive of meals, which will be 50 cts. each.

The *Philadelphia* is a new boat, very large, measuring 258 tons. She has two large cabins comprising about 50 births, fushished and decorated in handsome style; besides spacious accommodations on deck under a permanent cover from the sun and bad weather.

It is stated in the Newbern Sentinel that Mr. JOSEPH HUTTON, of that place is engaged in dramatizing the interesting events connected with the fate of the late *Jereboam O. Beauchamp* the murderer of Col. Sharp. A person who has been acquainted with Mr. Hutton for six years past, says he feels every assurance that he will do the subject the most ample justice; having furnished the public with many valuable productions in that line. That the circumstances have all been so recent, and the excitement which they have produced, so general throughout every part of the Union, that frequent stage representation of them could not fail to have the most salutary effect upon the immoral portion of society every where.

The 50th anniversary of the Independence of the United States was celebrated at Paris by the most numerous company of Americans, that the occasion has yet brought together there. Gen. *La Fayette* was to join them publicly, for the first time since his return from America.

The news of the revolt of General PAEZ in Columbia, reached London on the 1st July. The *Times* of the 3rd says, it added incalculably to that alarm under which the holders of stock of the new American States labored on the score of financial difficulties, Mexican bonds being full 7 and Colombian 6 per cent. lower than on the day preceding. Bills to a large amount, drawn from S. America, on the various mining associations in this country, have lately been returned without acceptance, to the great inconvenience of the parties who had relied on their being duly honored, and to the ruin, without doubt, of numerous houses in South America who have endorsed such bills.

North Carolina Elections.

For the State Legislature.

Cumberland.—Alexd'r Elliot, Senate—Archibald McDearmid and Joseph Hodges, Commons.

Bladen—James J. McKey, Senate—John I. Gilmore and John J. McMillan, Commons.

Chatham—Robert Marsh, Senate—A. K. Ramsay and Thomas Hill, Commons.

Richmond—Francis T. Leake, Senate—Arch'd McNair and Henry Dockery, Commons.

Guilford—Jonathan Parker, Senate—John M Morehead and Francis L. Simpson, Commons.

Robeson—John Gilchrist, Senate—Alford and S. Howell, Commons.

Beaufort—J. O. K. Williams, Senate—Wm. A. Blount and Thomas Ellison, Commons.

Granville—William M. Sneed, Senate—Nicholas Jones and Willis Lewis, Commons.

Wake—Henry Seawell, Senate—Nathaniel G. Rand and Samuel Whitaker, Commons.

Town of Halifax—Robert Potter.

Warren—M. T. Hawkins, Senate—Thomas J. Green and Robert H. Jones, Commons.

Nash—W. W. Boddie, Senate—Jos. Arrington and Duncan York, Commons.

Johnston—Reuben Sanders, Senate—K. Q. Adams and H. Wilder, Commons.

Wayne—J. Wasden, Senate—Edwin Hastings and P. B. Raiford, Commons.

Franklin—Charles A. Hill, Senate—James Houze and Joel King, Commons.

Moore.—Josiah Tyson, Senate—John Wadsworth and Gideon Seawell, Commons.

Gates—Edward R. Hunter, Senate—Wm. W. Steadman and John Walton, Commons.

Northamton—Exum Holloman, Senate, without opposition—Roderick B. Gary and ——— Patterson, commons.

Jones—Risden McDaniel, senate—Enoch Foy and O'Bryan Cox, commons.

Pitt—John Joyner, senate—Marshall Dickinson and Wm. Andrews, commons.

Hyde—Benj. Forman, senate—Tillman Farrow and John J. Bonner, commons.

Mecklenburg—Michael McLeary, senate—William J. Alexander and Matthew Bain, commons.

ST. DOMINGO COLONISTS.

The National Intelligencer of the 10th is accompanied by a supplemental sheet, more than twenty columns of which are filled with official documents, the law and ordinances of the French Government in relation to the claims of the ancient colonists to indemnity for real estate lost in St. Domingo. The great length of these papers prevents us from inserting them at present.

The French Government appropriates 150 millions of franks, to the payment of individual claims. The ancient proprietors, their heirs, legatees, donees, or legal representatives, are permitted to claim the indemnity without being prejudiced by surrender of inheritance, or civil death, resulting from the laws of emigration. None, however, can claim who possess the power to exercise the right of ownership in the Island. Claims are forfeited unless sent in within one year by inhabitants of the kingdom; within 18 months by those living in other parts of Europe; and within two years by those residing out of Europe. The distribution of indemnity to be made by a special commission, nominated by the king. Property to be valued according to its condition and worth in 1789, and the indemnity to be one tenth of that value, and be paid in five annual payments, and bear interests in a stipulated manner. Creditors of the colonists are not to attach them for more than a tenth of the principal due them, and they shall be paid as the colonists would be. The ordinance particularly describes the manner in which each claim shall be made out, authenticated, and transmitted for the decision of the Commissioners. Persons interested will, of course, be governed by the details of the law and ordinances. If we understand the 8th article, the claimants may receive more or less than the tenth, according as the appropriation holds out; to be added to, or substracted from, the last payment, when the liquidation shall have terminated.

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

One day later from England

The arrival of the ship Emerald, at Boston in 23 days from Liverpool, has put us in possession of English advices of July 21—one day later than those at New-York.

The brig Maria, of Liverpool, on her return from Buenos Ayres; sunk in the British Channel, and 27 persons, including several women and children, who were passengers, were drowned.

Another attempt was making, with prospects of success, to raise the steam vessel Comet, which was sunk with a large number of passengers, near Greenock, last summer.

There were rumors of disturbances among the laborers at Blackburn—that the magistrates read the riot act, but were told by the people, that "they wanted work as the means of procuring food, or a supply of food without work, and that one way or other they *would* have it!"

Mr. Farquhar the late owner of Fonthill Abby, died at London, July 7. His property is supposed to amount to more than a million sterling, and is to be divided between seven of his nephews and nieces.

A regular communication, by means of steam packets, is about to be opened with Corunna, Lisbon & Gibraltar, by the General Steam Navigation Company.

There are in France 15,000 deaf and dumb persons, 500 of whom only receive any instruction.

It is said that the Greeks of the Island of Spezzia, were evacuating their island, to concentrate their means of defence at Hydra. It was said that the Seraskier had been beaten by the Greeks at Attica.

The Portuguese Ambassador has been received very coldly at the Court of Madrid and the diplomatic relations with Lisbon were unsatisfactory.

Madrid, June 12.—A notice was posted at the corners of all the streets, informing that the King had issued an ordinance commanding all persons having books or manuscripts on Masonry, or other secret societies, in their possession, to deliver them up within a week, on pain of being considered guilty of high treason.

The Liverpool Mercury of July 21, says "Our Cotton market has been very flat this week, there having been but few buyers, a heavy import, and a great desire to sell. The sales are but about 5000 or 6000 bales, and the prices are lower than last week, 1-8 to 1-4 per lb. The imports are 27,640 Americans and 60 West-India."

Still Later.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.

By the ship Marmion arrived at this port to-day, from Liverpool, we have received Liverpool papers to the 22d, and London to the 20th inclusive. It was reported that Constantinople was IN FLAMES on the 24th June; but the Paris Etoile, of the 18th July, questions the truth of the report.—[*Nat. Gaz.*

LIVERPOOL, July 22.

It is with sensations of the deepest sorsow we have to reiterate our former statement relative to the distress which in an unparalleled degree pervades the manufacturing districts of this and the adjoining counties.

Accounts daily reach us of the increased misery of the working classes, occasioned by the manufacturers generally being compelled to abridge their hours of labor, and even then only to employ a portion of the manufacturing population. The extreme distress which prevails, fills with apprehension the minds of all those interested in the peace of the country. It is true we are without accounts of those alarming acts of violence which we sometime ago received, but we feel convinced that the recurrence of those lamentable acts is alone prevented by the presence of a large military force.

We cannot disguise from ourselves the appalling conviction that the great mass of the industrious population engaged in manufactures, is reduced to pauperism and despair; that the employment still given is hourly decreasing; and that food will probably advance in price. With this view of our situation, we confess we are not prepared to meet the approach of a winter, without feelings of a nature little allied to those by which the government at present appear to be actuated. We believe that the situation of the people in this county has been represented to government; they, therefore, must be aware that not only the manufacturing, but the commercial interests, are in a situation to require immediate and effectual relief. We venture to assert that relief must be afforded, or the distress now existing will be increased in a degree calculated to make every man in this country anxious to obtain, by any reasonable sacrifice, a return to a settled state of things in which the enterprize of the merchant and the industry of the artisan will be encouraged and promoted, and the fortunes of the whole community will be protected from those sudden and violent changes, which frustate the wisest plans, and render unavailing the most indefatigable industry.

"ISLES OF THE ARCHIPELAGO.

"SYRA, June 5.

Ibrahim traverses in a conquering march the whole of Peloponessus, without finding any where the least resistance. After having divided his army into three columns, he directed one upon Megapelea a convent fortified by art and nature, in which is deposited the wealth of the principal families in the Morea. The Arabians made themselves masters of it, after having taken a great number prisoners. The other column marched upon Mistra, where it encountered no opposition. The Greeks fly on all hands. Those of the province of Zaconia could only find safety in escaping on board the Spezziot ships.

In the commencement of the struggle none of the foreign, but the English Ambassador, could procure a courier to convey the intelligence of the insurrection to their respective Governments. It is added that 5,000 Janissaries have fallen by the hands of the *bostandgis*. In the mean time, it appears by the accounts from Corfu that the insurrection spirit has extended itself to Albania, and even to the Mahometan inhabitants occupying the lofty chain of Pindus, &c., but this revolt could have no connection with that of Constantinople. The Turks of Castoria, it appears, were so enraged at the intelligence, that they murdered the Archbishop and a great number of peaceable Christians, demolished and burnt the churches, attacked and destroyed San Marina, and, after being defeated by the Christians, they turned their rage against the town of Anaselitza, which they burnt, as well as several Turkish villages in that country. Similar accounts are given from Ochrida and Scodia.

Weekly Summary.

The correspondent of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, under date of Liverpool, July 8, writes—"I have been in the interior the last few days & things are in an awful state—worsh than I ever knew them."

Fourth of July.—It has been estimated that about 50 persons were killed in the United States by the careless firing of cannon on the last 4th of July.

A Michigan paper says, that it is so healthy in some parts of that territory, that a physician has to procure subsistence by planting potatoes; and so peaceable that the lawyers are in danger of starving to death.

Duties.—The duties paid into the Treasury of the U. States by the City of N. York, amounted during the last year, to more than *fifteen millions* of dollars, being nearly one third of the whole national revenue.

Episcopal Church in Vermont.—From a table published in the Vermont Chronicle, it appears that there are in that state 20 Episcopal churches, and 699 communicants.

The New-York Gazette states that *ninety-four thousand four hundred and ninety-five* SHIP *letters* were received at the Post-Office in that city during the quarter ending on the 1st of July—a traction over one thousand per day!

Mr. G. G. Brewster, Watch-maker, of Portsmouth, has made two pair of well proportioned Scissors, one of which weighs but one half of a grain, with the blades connected by a suitable sized screw, and the other is only half the size of the first. Of the former it would require 960 to weigh one ounce, and of the latter 1920.

A map of the six Eastern States, on a scale of 8 miles to an inch, including the boundary lines of all the counties and towns, the principal streams, roads, bridges, churches, villages, and various other objects, has been announced as nearly ready for publication. Such a map is much wanted.

It is stated in a Montreal paper, of July 27, that the jail in that city was at that time so full of prisoners, as scarcely to afford room for the admission of another.

It is calculated that there are 5000 deaf and dumb persons in the United States. There are 6 schools for their instruction.

A double and twisted Pun.—Sir Roger Curtis asked Mr. Canning what he said of the Tunnel under the Thames? "Say," replied the secretary, "Why, I say it will be the greatest *bore* London ever had, and that is saying a great deal."

'There is nothing so *baistely*,' continued Murphy in his criticism on bad manners, 'so unmannerly nor so ridiculous, at the *dinner* table, as to see a man trying *till* deafen o'body wi' his jabber, while his mouth is so full of *baife* and *potatoes*, that he can't say a word!'

An Irishman, swearing the peace against his three sons, thus concluded his affidavit: "and this deponent further saith, that the only one of his children who showed him any real filial affection was his youngest son Lary, for he never *struck him when he was down.*"

Religious Relic.—At Cologne, they shew the first animal that drew blood, and thereby broke the general peace, viz. the flea that bit Eve the night after her fall. It is said to be nearly as large as a full grown prawn.

MARRIED,

In Pensacola, on the 15th June last, by the Rev. M. Maenhaut, Doct. JESSE COMPTON to Miss ELVIRA MERRIT VIRTUE COMPTON, all of Pensacola.

That to *Merit* and *Virtue* the Doctor's allied, [pute;
'Twould be vain for us now to dis-
For he only need point to his blooming young bride,
To strike the most sceptical mute.

DIED,

In this town on Tuesday last after a painful lingering illness, Mr. GEORGE NICHOLSON, aged about 30.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	80	82	88
Monday,	80	86	90
Tuesday,	76	79	78
Wednesday,	75	80	82
Thursday,	76	82	82
Friday,	76	76	80

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

19th, Schr. John Rodman, Bright, from Charleston, in ballast.

23d, Schr. New Sophronia, Bray, from Port Antonio, (Jam.) with rum, coffee, sugar and molasses to Wm C. Butler and molasses and rum to Alpheus Fobes, Jun. (owner.)

This morning, Schooner William & Frederick, Gilbert, 23 days from Demarara, with molasses to H N Williams. Left at Demarara, brigs Lion, of Bath, Hall, discharging; Caravan, of Portsmouth, Dennett, to sail in 6 days; Coobboossee Conte, Staples, waiting cargo.

" Brigantine Patriot, Rider, 6 days from N. York, in ballast.

CLEARED.

25th, Sloop Little Sarah, Laughinghouse, Baltimore, shingles by the master.

GEORGE T. KENNON & Co.
DRUGGISTS,
Norfolk, Va.

Beg leave to inform distant Druggists and Physicians residing in North Carolina, that they have made arrangements in Enland and France for the importation of articles of Medicine (warranted to be genuine,) and that they will in future be able to supply distant customers, upon better terms than any other Druggists in the southern country. In addition to their general stock heretofore on hand, they have received from France

Gum elastic Bougies and Catheters, of superior quality,
Sulphate Quinine, Morphine, Strychnine, Emetine,
Caphopicrite, or the purgative principle of Rhubarb.
Iodine, Elaterium, Calomel, Tartar Emetic, James' Powder, &c. &c.
Also, from Philadelphia and New York,
Opium, Ipecacuana,
Oil Croton, Jalap, Rhubarb, Scammony, Senna (India and Aleppo.)
Red, pale, yellow & Sandford's Bark.
Balsams, Peru, Tolu, Canadensis and Copavia.
Superior Sweet Oil, cold pressed Castor Oil.
Tartaric, Citric, Nitric, Muriatic and Sulphuric Acids.
Gums, Camphor, Arabic, Kino, Ammonia, Myrrh, Assafœtida, Aloes, Gamboge, Guaiac, &c.
Cinnamon, Columbo, Magnesia, Sarsaparilla, Sineka Serpentaria,
Mace, Cloves, Capsicum, Cream Tartar, calc. and carb. Magnesia.
Epsom and Glauber Salts, Borax,
Sal. Nitre, carb. & super carb. Soda,
Sal. Tartar, Volatile Alkali, Sal. Diureticus, Sal. Polychrest. Rochelle, &c. &c. &c.
Tinctures, Medicated Wines, Spirits and Waters of every description.

Of Paints, Oils and Glass,

They have on hand a large supply, consisting of

Boiled and raw Linseed Oils, Lamp Oils of every description.
Sup'r English White Lead in kegs of 28 pounds.
Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
Chromic Green and Yellow,
Black, red and yellow Paints,
Verdigris, dry & ground in oils, &c.
They have also on hand,

Surgical Instruments and Apothecary's Ware.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Soaps, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or undoubted security.

August 26. 0t

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just riceived, and offers for sale, cheap, the following

School Books:

Murray's Grammar—Murray's Introduction—English Reader—English Exercise—Walker's Dictionary—Daball's Arithmetic—Pike's do.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING

Groceries:

Port Wine, in bottles and on tap,
Claret do do do
Teneriffe Wine, French Brandy,
W. I. Rum, Holland Gin,
Shrub, Beer, Raisins, Almonds, &c.

WM. D. GORDON, Agent.
Elizabeth-City, Aug. 26.

RUM AND MOLASSES

Received by the schooner New Sophronia, Bray, from Port Antonio, (Jam.) and offered for sale by

B. FOBES, Jun.
Elizabeth City, Aug. 26.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From the N. Y. Gazette and Atheneum.

THE CREWLESS BARK.

"About sixty years ago the inhabitants of the island of Rhode Island, had their attention attracted by the appearance of a square rigged vessel, under full sail, coming in from sea, from a south easterly direction, with the apparent intention of putting into Narraganset Bay. The vessel was seen early in the morning at a great distance. As she came near the Island, and about 11, A. M. a number of the inhabitants collected on the shore, to ascertain her name and character. But, instead of making good harbor, the vessel came under full sail, directly on shore. No persons were seen on deck, nor had any persons, from the time the vessel hove in sight, been seen to leave her.—Some of the inhabitants from the shore went immediately on board; when to their great surprise and astonishment, they found the tea kettle over the fire in the cabin, the fire burning, the tableset for breakfast, as if for a number of hands, and yet not one of the crew on board; nor was one soul of them ever after heard of. No living creature was found in the vessel, except a slut and a liter of puppies. The boat of the vessel was missing. The truth of the above story, cannot, with propriety, be doubted.—The writer of this had his information from a gentlemen who had the particulars of the history of Mr. Lawton, a man of unquestionable veracity, who, (being then a boy) saw the vessel come in. and went on board of her. Mr. Lawton lives on the island. Other persons also testify the same thing. The place, moreover, where the vessel was run aground, has, from the circumstance, ever since been called *the wreck*. The vessel belonged to owners in Newport. Papers and writings were found in regular order."

How gay before the morning breeze
The gallant vessel breasts the foam;
From wandering over distant seas,
How proudly she approaches home.

The rising sun has tipp'd her shrouds,
Far, far beyond the azure bay,
And all her swelling canvass crowds
To urge her on her destined way.

She seems at first a feather hung
Upon the red horizon's verge,
Or like a distant sea-fowl flung
Along the undulating surge.

But, as she wanders calmly on,
And nearer hails the morning beam,
She glows like some majestic swan,
Gliding in beauty o'er the stream.

Well—well she speeds—the gallant bark!
She hastens up the channel now;
Her sails shine gloriously—and hark!
How the waves murmur round her prow!

Nearer and nearer—on she rides—
So grand, so gaily, and so fair,
That, as she treads along the tides,
She almost seems a form of air.

But whither goes she now—before
The breeze, direct still flying on,
See—see—she hastens to the shore,
She strands, she strands, why was this done?

* * * * * * * * *

The vessel seems in goodly plight,
Her cabin fire burns bright and clear,
And all that meets the wondering sight,
Offers a trace of festive cheer,

But no one now her action guides,
Or leads her o'er the yielding wave;
And, where was recent life, resides
The desolation of the grave.

And where is all that noble crew,
For whom this feast so late was spread;
Who form'd this little world a few
Short hours ago—where are they fled?

Alas! alas! for them—perhaps
Some blast of death has swept them by,
And now the weltering billow wraps
Their form in ocean's cemetry.

Perhaps their little boat has run,
On some wild errand on the wave,
And faithless, ere his task was done,
Consign'd them to one common grave.

Perhaps some cause unknown might urge
Their sudden parting—and have made
That barkless welcome than the surge
Which round its prow in murmurs play'd.

Perhaps—but ah! no tongue remains
To tell their sad mysterious lot;
And all of them, that fate retains,
Is, that they were, and now are not!

From the Auburn Free Press.

THE LAST RELIC.

"And must this dear token be parted with to satisfy the insatiate avarice of an unfeeling landlord," sorrowfully murmured the unfortunate and reduced Mrs. Walton, as she gazed mournfully upon a diamond ring which had been presented to her by her decreased husband a few days previous to her marriage.

James Walton was a sea captain, and was in affluent circumsances when he took the amiable and accomplished Miss Worden to his bosom. Prosperity crowned his exertions, and fortune smiled on his commercial speculations, for a series of years, during which time his adored wife had given to his arms two lovely daughters, Jane and Eliza.

At length loss after loss came upon him and his property dwindled down to a few thousands. He yet however had enough to support his family; but in an unlucky moment he vested his all in one venture; and sailed himself on his last voyage in the hope of disposing of his cargo better than another one could do for him. On arriving at his destined port, sickness seized him, and the fell destroyer, death shortly numbered him as a victim for the grave. His property was sacrificed and the proceeds squandered by those to whose hands it unfortunately was consigned.

The blow came like a thunder bolt upon the wretched Mrs. Walton—yet she survived the heart-rending intelligence of her widowhood, and the inevitable poverty to which she was reduced. She curtailed all her expences and hired but one solitary room for herself and daughters, disposed of her superfluous furniture, and deprived herself of all the luxuries, nay even many of the necessaries of life.

A year or two rolled on, and Jane and Eliza, who had just entered their teens, began to see the daily distress that agitated their beloved parent; and every quarter day added fresh distress to the wretched mother. She had parted with every thing that was valuable in her possessin except this ring. It was the last relic that remained as a token of remembrance of her departed husband.

'Alas! it must go,' at length said she, putting it back into a small box where it had lain since her circumstances had become too reduced to wear an ornament of such value.—'O give it to me, ma' said Jane, as a thundering rap was heard at the door, and in a moment Mr. Hardheart entered unceremoniously and took a seat.

'This is quarter day mam,' said he, 'I called to see if you had made out my rent?'

'I have not as yet sir', replied Mrs. Walton; 'but I will endeavor to get it for you by to-morrow.'

'I can't wait until to-morrow—I must have it to day, or you budge bag and baggage,' returned the unfeeling landlord, rising and moving towards the door, out of which he started as unceremoniously as he entered.

'Unfeeling man,' said Mrs. Walton, as he disappeared, and the tears started to her eyes as she cast them upon her two daughters, who sat looking sorrowfully at her.

'How much do we owe Mr. Hardheart, ma?' innocently asked Jane

'More than I am able to pay, my dear children,' answered Mrs. Walton, rising and putting on her things and telling Eliza to accompany her.

She took the box containing the valuable relic with a heavy heart; and followed by Eliza, reached a pawn-broker's establishment, with downcast eyes, she immediately entered; and so intent was she absorbed in the distress of her situation that she scarcely noticed the crowd that was in the room.

'I wish to dispose of this ring, sir,' said she, laying the box upon the counter.

There was something in the tones of her voice that was thrilling and mournful—and in an instant all eyes were directed towards her.

'How much do you expect for this, mam,' said the clerk, examining the sparkling stone that glistened in the ring.

'I wish for the value only, sir,' replied Mrs. W. in a confused and sorrowful voice.

'I can only let you have half its value, mam,' said the clerk.

'Pay her its whole value, Mr. Screwhard,' said a voice from an old weather beaten gentleman; 'I will purchase it of you to the utmost extent of the price you give.'

The clerk counted out thirty dollars, and Mrs. W. took it with a heavy heart, casting her eyes first mournfully upon the ring and then turning them grateful upon the compassionate stranger, left the shop and returned to her habitation.

'Ah this will satisfy him for this time,' said she, entering once more the dwelling; 'but the ring is gone, and now not a token remains.'

Soon after she returned from disposing of her last relic, a rap was heard at the door, and a man inquired for Mrs. Walton, handing a packet directed to her, neatly made up, on delivering which, he immediately departed.

She broke the seal of the envelope, and among a roll of bank notes she beheld her ring with a slip of paper attached to it, on which were these words—'*part with it no more.*'

Surprized at this singular, unexpected return of the invaluable trinket, she instantly rose in hopes of again seeing the bearer to make some inquiries; but he had gone out of sight.

'We could have done this but the stranger who spoke so compassionately in the shop?' thought she to herself, and again putting on her things hurried to the pawn broker's. Here she inquired for the purchaser of her ring, and learnt that it was the gentleman who was present when she disposed of it, who had bought the same soon after her leaving the shop; and had also departed immediately. His name and place of residence the man of the shop could not tell.

Mrs. W. returned home. The roll of bank bills contained five hundred dollars. She knew not what to do for some time; she resolved to keep it until necessity compelled her to dispose of any part of the munificent present.

She put the ring in its accustomed place, resolving to fulfil the words of her unknown benefactor, and *part with it no more.*

She never heard of her benefactor after this; but never ceased to remember that unbounded generosity in a stranger which had preserved comparatively rich and happy.

INTEGRITY AND MODESTY REWARDED.

A certain Cardinal, by the multitude of his generous actions, gave occasion for the world to call him the patron of the poor. This excellent man had a constant custom, once a week, to give public audience to all indigent people in the hall of his palace, and to relieve every one, according to their various necessities, and the dictates of his own benevolence. One day, a poor widow, encouraged by the fame of his bounty, came into the hall of this cardinal, with her only daughter, a beautiful maid, about fifteen years of age. When her turn came to be heard, among a crowd of petitioners, the cardinal observing the marks of an extraordinary modesty in her face and carriage, as also in her daughter, encouraged her to tell her wants freely. Upon which, her eyes filling with tears, she thus addressed herself to him: 'My lord, I owe for the rent of my house five crowns, and such is my misfortune, that I have no way left to pay my landlord threatens to turn us out. What I beg of you is, that you would be pleased to interpose on our behalf, and obtain for us a little time, till by honest industry, we can procure the money for him.' The cardinal, moved with compassion for the poor woman's distress, bid her be of good courage; then he immediately wrote a note, and giving it into the woman's hand, 'Go,' said he, 'to my steward, and he shall deliver thee five crowns to pay thy rent.' The widow, overjoyed, and returning the cardinal a thousand thanks, went directly to the steward, and gave him the order. When he had read it, he counted out fifty crowns; she, astonished at the circumstance, and not knowing what the cardinal had written, refused to take above five crowns, saying, she mentioned no more, and she was sure it was some mistake. On the other hand, the steward insisted on his master's order, not daring to call it in question. But all the arguments he could use, were insufficient to prevail on her to take any more than the five crowns. Wherefore to end the controversy, he offered to go back with her to the cardinal, and refer it to him. When they came before that benevolent prince, and he was fully informed of the business, 'It is true,' said he, I mistook, in writing fifty crowns, give me the paper and I will rectify it.' Upon which he wrote again, saying to the woman, so much modesty and virtue deserves a recompense, here I have ordered you five hundred crowns; what you can spare of it, lay up as a portion to give with your daughter in marriage.'

The ceremonies attendant upon taking the *Black Veil*, were performed at the Convent in Georgetown, on Tuesday last; when the vows which are to separate her from the world, and to confine her in future within the precincts of the Convent, were taken by Miss JONES, daughter of Com. JONES, of the U. States' Navy. The *White Veil* was taken by Miss JONES about a year since.

[*Nat. Jour.*

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, August 26, 1826.

Bacon—8 a 10 cents per pound.
Butter—25 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 50.
Do. Apple—60 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 45.
Gin—Country, 45.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—36 a 38 cts.
Corn—per bushel 65 cents.
Wheat—60 cts.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—none.
Coffee—17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $6 a 6½.
Lard—per pound, 10 cts.
Meal—per bushel, 90 a $1.
Molasses—per gallon, 32 cts.
Pork—per bbl. $10 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 55 a 60 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, 75 cts.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

and

Saddlery Harness

Making.

STEPHEN RELFE

Having taken the house opposite Mr. Fearing's Grocery, and formerly occupied by W. B. Micks as a drug store, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has established the above business, and intends carrying it on in all its various branches, provided he receives encouragement. He invites all those wanting work in his line, to call on him, where it can be had of as good quality and on as moderate terms as in this place or any of the neighboring towns—also all orders promptly and faithfully executed

Elizabeth-City, July 15. Tf

WANTED

500 *lbs. white Clover Seed*

to be delivered to Col. L. C. Moore in Elizabeth-City, for which cash will be given.

ASA ROGERSON.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 12. Et

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets in Elizabeth-City the first Monday night in every month.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

TAKEN UP

And committed to the jail of Pasquotank county some time in May last, a negro man who calls his name JOE: he says he belongs to M. John Freeman, formerly of Plymouth, N. C. that his master removed to the West about two years ago, and that he run away from him previous to that time. Said negro is about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well formed, very black, with thick lips, and his right ancle much swollen.—The owner is hereby notified to come and comply with the law, and take him away, or he will be dealt with accordingly.

JOSHUA A. POOL, *Jailor.*

Elizabeth-City, July 8.

☞ Requested to be inserted in the Raleigh Star three months and the account forwarded to this office for payment.

Books and Stationary.

5000 Receipts—Life of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.

Life of La Fayette—Gourgand's Napoleon—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Marriage, by the author of Inheritance—Tales of the Crusaders—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia—Burns' Works, complete—Lights and Shaddows of Scottish Life—Milton's Works—Cook's Voyages—Pope's Works—Wreath—Self Knowledge—Reid on the Mind—Decision—Mason's Monitor—Pocket Testament, neatly bound—Domestic Cookery—Pocket Bible—Mason's Farrier—Watts' Hymns—blank Books—Infantry Exercise—Playing Cards, of the first quality—and a variety of small Histories and Pamphlets.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Goldsmith's History of Rome—Do. History of Greece—Murray's Grammar—Do. English Reader—Do. Introduction—Morse's Geography—Testaments—Looking Glass—Dictionaries—Scott's Lessons—Arithmetics—Copy Books—Chronology—Table Books—Slates—Pencils of various kinds—Sand Boxes—Primers of all kinds—Writing Paper—Ink—Quills, &c.

W. M. D. GORDAN, Agent.

Elizabeth-City, May 18.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schooner Cordelia, from St. Lucia.

41 Hogsheads of Molasses,
A few barrels of sugar and
One puncheon of Rum—for sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, August 7.

Boot and Shoe Factory.

The Subscriber having lately returned from New-York, and taken a house opposite the Eagle Tavern recently occupied by Sam'l Jackson, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Elizabeth-City and the sourrounding country in the above business. He promises that his work shall be promptly and faithfully executed on as reasonable terms as can be done in this place—and hopes by assiduity and attention to his business to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

JAMES G. RAYNES, *Agent.*

Elizabeth-City, August 19.

Coffee and Rum.

5000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
4 puncheons W. I. Rum
Received per schr. Enterprise and for sale by

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, August 5.

COTTON GINS

Of 30, 40, or 50 Saws,

calculated for horse or water power—made of the best materials and on the latest and most approved construction for sale, by

Morgan & Cowper.

Murfreesboro', Aug. 12. Tf

I OFFER FOR SALE

33 barrels and one hhd. Sugar,
one hogshead Rum,
just received per sloop Providence from St. Bartholomews.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, July 15.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*